for the skilled workers and Government employees who want to go abroad for higher education or for job ;

(b) if so, what are the different categories of technical persons and Government employees for whom such simplification has been made; and

(c) the details of the procedures simplified for them?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) While Indian visa procedures do not apply to Indian nationals, Government in the Ministry of Labour have liberalised the emigration procedures by adding six categories viz. supervisors, skilled workers, semi-skilled workers vehicle drivers, clerical workers and cooks (except domestic employment) to "Emigration Check Not Required" list for six months from 04-10-1991. All Indian repatriated from Gulf are also exempted from Emigration formalities for one year from 12-4-1991.

(c) Passport of a person falling in liberalised six categories will be endorsed with "Emigration Check Not Required" when application with passport containing valid employment visa is received through an authorised recruiting agent.

Complaint against Indian Enterpreneurs in Germany

2566. PROF. SAURIN BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints received by the Indian Embassy during 1991 till date in Germany against Indian entrepreneurs of different sectors ;

(b) whether some of the Indian entrepreneurs have advocated for dispute instead of resolving the same amicably;

(c) whether Government have not taken any initiative to intervene into the matters of resolving outstanding disputes;

(d) whether much damage has been caused to the developing Indo-German relationship ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI) : (a) The Indian Embassy in Germany has received 14 complaints in 1991 of which 5 were against public sector firms and 9 against private firms.

(b) The Government has no information in the matter.

(c) All commercial complaints received against Indian companies/public sector undertakings are invariably brought to the notice of the conerned Indian company as well as the Trade Disputes Cell of the Office of the Chief Controller, Imports and Exports, New Delhi, who deals with each case on the merits of issues involved under relevant rules and regulations.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Visit of British Labour leader to Jammu and Kashmir

2567. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that British Labour leader, Mr. Kaufman visited Jammu and Kashmir State sometimes back;

(b) if so, the purpose of his visit there;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Mr. Kaufman had talk with a number of political leaders of the State, if so, the names of the leaders he met and the outcome of the talks ;

(d) whether Mr. Kaufman submitted a plan for the solution of the Kashmir problem ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Governwent thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Mr. Gerald Kaufman visited Jammu and Kashmir during the vist to India in August, 91.

(b) Mr. Kaufman's visit to India was a goodwill visit at our invitation, in the general context of the long-standing relations between India and the Labour Party of UK and the desirability of maintaining and strengthening these relations through regular contacts with its leaders.

(c) Mr. Kaufman had discussions with the Governor and other senior officials and met a large cross-section of political leaders, jurists, journalists and other personalities

(d) and (e) Mr. Kaufman had advocated a peaceful and negotiated solution of the Kashmir question. In this context he had put forward the idea of a possible Commonwealth role in resolving the Kashmir issue. It was impressed upon Mr. Kaufman that the Government hoped to resolve this matter with Pakistan bilterally and through peaceful negotiations in terms of the Simla Agreement and that there was no question of any mediation, good offices or intervention by any third party, including the Commonwealth.

Meeting of G-15 sumit at Caracas

@2568. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA :
SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the outcome of the G-15 Summit held at Caracas last month in which the Prime Minister participated and the progress of special projects of South-South co-operation that were agreed upon at the first summit at Kuala Lumpur last year ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI) : The Summit Level Group for South-South Consultation and Co-operation (G-15) that met in Caracas from 27-29 November, 1991, adopted a Joint Communique putting forward their point of view, on major international econonic issues and embodying decisions to promote South-South cooperation through specific projects. It also decided a series of follow up measures to coordinate future activities of the G-15. India articulated the position of the G-15 countries on the evolution of a consensus on ensuring that development remained at the centre of international attention and that modalities were found to place the issues of economic development and international co-operation at the centre of the multilateral agenda. This was fully reflected in the Joint Communique adopted at the Caracas Summit, copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

Three projects were identified at the first G-15 Summit at Kuala Lumpur for immediate implementation, namely, the South Investment Trade and Technology Data Exchange Centre (SITTDEC); a financial mechanism for the promotion of trade among South countries ; and setting up of a Business and Investment Forum. SITTDEC was established during the Caracas Summit by the adoption of its Statutes, which were signed by the Foreign Ministers present at the Summit. The Summit also endorsed the draft agreement on the proposed Multilateral Payments Arrangement and requested Malayis., the coordinator for this item to take necessary steps to implement this arrangement. A meeting of businessmen and industrialists of G-15 was held concurrently with the Caracas Summit, which is likely to become a regular feature of the future Summits. A group of Indian businessmen participated in this meeting. Besides, the Summit also welcomed the intention of Yugoslavia to convene the Business and Investment Forum of the G-15 countries in the first half of 1992.

Among other projects identified and agreed to in principle at the Kuala Lumpur Summit were two Indian projects on the establishment of a Gene Bank for Medicinal Plants and Herbs among Developing Countries and on Solar Energy Applications. India convened a meeting of a Group of Experts from G-15 member countries in New Delhi from September 23-25, 1991. to refine and finalise the two projects. The Caracas Summit has approved the two projects and endorsed their implementation.

Out come of G-15 meet in Caracas

2569. PROF. SAURIN BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the outcome of G-15 meet in Caracas and what was the cowposition of the Covernment of India team;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the member countries have disociated themselves from this meet ;

(c) whether India has been adversely affected with such dissociation ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and what is India's reaction thereto?

@Previously Unstarred Question 1759, transferred from the 10th December, 1991.